4:Vellard--3 D, E-4, 5 (no date) 1959-1960 SF24 Uru SF24

[16th Century]

/30 cont./

[175] its own, without cultivation, and which they call quinua [222] /quinoa/ or canagua; all of these Indians are fond of and eat the [262] leaf of same..../Translated from the Spanish./

(Historia del origen y genealogía real de los Reyes Incas del Peru /History of the Origin and Royal Genealogy of the Inca Kings of Peru/, 1590, Constantino Bayle edition, Madrid, 1946, p. 214.)

[648] /31/...The Uros were Indians that the Inca sent for when [702] the army was short, and they were compelled to follow the [726] flags, not knowing even how to hold a bow; they went into battle almost without weapons and they and some of the Puquinas were killed like flies; because they had no military training, they let themselves be killed like animals. /Translated from the Spanish./

(Ibidem, p. 184.)

Garcilaso de la Vega

[181] ...and thus the Puquina, Colla, Uru, and Yunca Indians, and other nations that are crude and dull, and owing to their crudeness, even speak their own languages poorly..../Translated from the Spanish./

(Primera parte de los Comentarios Reales /First part of the Royal Commentaries/..., VII, Chap. 4.)

Oliva (Rev. Father Anello)

[181] ...(Sinchi Roca) ordered that...useless people, as the [648] Uros were, who are ignorant and useless, should each one of [651] them gather one reed tube full of lice each month, so that no one should be idle..../Translated from the Spanish./

(Historia del Reino y Provincias del Perú, de sus Incas Reyes /History of the Kingdom and Provinces of Peru, of its Inca Kings/..., 1598. 1895 edition, Lima.)

Ramirez (Baltasar)

[131] The Uro Indians are a people who live on lakes, such as the lake of Chuquito and that of Paria, and in other parts.

[17th Century]

175 /36 cont./ There is another pueblo four leagues
[361] east-west of Challacollo called Toledo, whose Indians are
[103] resplendent, skillful, courteous..., these Indians came from
[648] other Provinces and the Inca settled them there, to become masters of those Uros, but he could not (as neither could the religious) use soap to whiten an Ethiopian: they are somewhat less crude, but they are still without breeding....

[197] ...How many times did our religious, at the peril of their lives (owing not to the depth of the water but to the thickness of the totora) go to save Indians of over 30 and 40 years of age who were unbaptized and who had never come to a town....
[171] Their idolatries are to worship the sun and this lake....They
[262] are inclined to steal...they are wolves because they will eat
[142] a raw sheep and they wear the nail of the right thumb so long
[304] and so sharp /37/ that they can tear it up without need of a
[181] knife....For years I heard it said in that Province, like a refrain: "From the Uro Indian, no man is safe..../Translated from the Spanish./

(Ibid., I, 650-651.)

[101] In the second volume La Calancha mentions the Uros of
[131] Titicaca under the name of Ochozumas. These Indians were centered in the totora beds of the Desaguadero /"outlet"/ and on the small island of Simillake.

[423] ...They are lords of this totora bed, they have it all
[489] defiled, and they have made passageways, and hidden paths
[726] throughout, and they set deadly ambushes for those who, unaware of the hidden spot, dare to enter the totora bed, as we
175 shall see later. These Ochozuma Indians, in the safety of this
721 cover, have dared in former years to commit great misdeeds, robbing, laying waste neighboring pueblos and ranches, stealing livestock, clothing, and whatever else they could lay their hands on. These last few months their audacity has been great, they made forays openly and in the light of day, into the pueblo of Guaqui, seat of the corregidor of the Pacages, so that the region was terrified, and the royal road of these realms was unsafe..../Translated from the Spanish./